The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,241.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
,, ,, including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
,, ,, including postage	,,	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
,, ,, including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
,, ,, including postage	,,	7 13
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	2 0
Repetition	,,	1 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic occurrences each	,,	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WHITE—January 6th, at Dublin, Henry Francis, the beloved child of Henry F. Wayte, Esq., C. S., aged two years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MYNHART—February 1st, at Mouffleroire, Tirhoot, the wife of A. S. Mynhart, Esq., of a daughter.

BOWDO — February 1st, at No. 81, South Colinga Street, Mrs. W. Bowdon, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BURTON—February 5th, at Royapooram, the wife of H. Burton Esq., C.S. on.

CLARKE—February 6th, at Shawville, Egmore, the wife of F. Clarke, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

WARD—February 1st, at Dehra, in the Doon, the wife of George Ernest Ward, C. S., of a son.

DE MAZUARES—February 4th, at Agra, the wife of L. Demazures, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CASSIDY—MILLER—February 3rd at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. E. J. Haubard, M. A., Mr. James A. Cassidy, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late J. Miller, Esq., Stornoway, Island of Lewis, Scotland.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under arrangement with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month, at Tables, Post Offices and Telegraph Stations between Aden, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
,, Muscat	7th	,, Bussire	22nd
,, Bunder Abbas	9th	,, Bunder Abbas	24th
,, Bushire	12th	,, Muscat	26th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	30th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 854 tons, 160 H. P., Dennis McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Inter-hanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Saukur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee do. ..... 19th and 28th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning; time is not allowed for embarking at night. When the sailing date falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokosuma.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
,, Carwar	2 16	,, Bimlipatam	4 18
,, Mangalore	3 17	,, Vizagapatam	5 19
,, Cannanore	4 18	,, Coconada	6 20
,, Calicut	5 19	,, Masulipatam	8 22
,, Cochin	6 19	,, Madras	9 23
,, Tuticorin	8 20	,, Pamben	11 25
,, Colombo	9 21	,, Cochin	12 26
,, Negapatam	10 22	,, Tuticorin	13 27
,, Madras	13 30	,, Colombo	14 28
,, Masulipatam	16 1	,, Calicut	16 1
,, Coconada	17 3	,, Cannanore	17 2
,, Vizagapatam	18 4	,, Mangalore	18 3
,, Bimlipatam	19 5	,, Carwar	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 8	Arrive Bombay	20 6

Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the Intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. LEWIS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at Noon.

The Steamers entering Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Mysore, who can land at Calicut for Cannanore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calicutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via the PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited will despatch the new Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1,909 tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. HUTCHESON, Commander, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	,, Sunday.	Beypore	,, Sunday.
Vingorla	,, Sunday.	Calicut	,, Sunday.
Goa	,, Monday.	Tellicherry	,, Monday.
Carwar	,, Monday.	Cannanore	,, Monday.
Compta	,, Monday.	Mangalore	,, Tuesday.
Mangalore	,, Tuesday.	Vingorla	,, Wednesday.
Cannanore	,, Wednesday.	Carwar	,, Wednesday.
Tellicherry	,, Wednesday.	Goa	,, Wednesday.
Calicut	,, Wednesday.	Viagorla	,, Thursday.
Beypore	,, Wednesday.	Ratnaghherry	,, Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWALLA, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA, AND VICE VERSA.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KALADJI," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa ever- SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as under to the 21st February:—

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander under engagement to sail on the 20th February, and very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 12th proximo)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1478 tons register, JOHN BOAG, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LOND N.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

TO SAIL ABOUT 14TH INSTANT.

THE favourite passenger ship "COUNTESS RUSSELL," 965 tons registered, JOHN BOAG, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched as above. For Freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship *Countess Russell*.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class	£37	Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

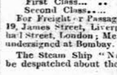
First Class	£45	
Second Class	£28	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "NADA," 893 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched about the 20th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited.)

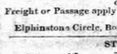
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Kurrachee on THURSDAY the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

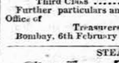
First Class	£64 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	25 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the new Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 650 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. TICKELL, to Karachee, as an extra Steamer, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January 1865. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

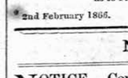
To follow the Ommanuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HADLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1865.

FOR LONDON.



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "RENOWN, being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 6th instant For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
2nd February 1866. Agents for Captain Taylor.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Normal*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Normal*.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore*.

Bombay, 9th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain PEYTZ will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Barrels and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Nails,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 29th Dec. 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 1st April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be closed from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former as a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognized to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers; Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE following are the terms of the HURDLE RACES, fixed for SATURDAY, the 17th instant:—

"A HURDLE RACE" Rupees 400 from the Fund. Weight for age. Pyrilla Stoneland raised 2 st. R. C. Three Horses, the property of dis inct owners to start, or the public money will be withheld.

J. H. HENDERSON,
Hon. Secy. W. I. T. Club.

Byculla, 10th February 1866.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED) —NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order. Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold nor for any interest accrued since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd.—To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 40,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq.
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq.
JOHN ALLISONS, Esq.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
GAVIN STEEL, Esq.
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.

Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
Messrs. Grey & Coles.
Messrs Thomas Cardwell & Co.
Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.
BOMBAY.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transacting and banking over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been included over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses, but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the net profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each Call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racker Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-Gun Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two 10 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co., Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in this department of the above Company, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Express Padlocks, Adults and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fuse Boxes, Fobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Lampstool-, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Dog Sticks, Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoise-hell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good enquiry this day for New Elphinstones, which rose from 195 to 215, and close firm at 210 premium; Back Bays close at 6,000 premium; Elphinstones 130 premium; Mazagons 1,600; Freres 900; United Victorias 2,625 per share; Bombay Bank shares 52 premium; Commercials 18 premium; Credit Mobilier 1¼ premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	513

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	250	250	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	.....	Alliance Bank	25 p ct dis.
50,00,000	200	200	.....	Asiatic Bank Corpn	45 p ct pm.
2,40,,000	1,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal	4 p ph.
1,25,,000	2.0	175	8	Bank of India	130 p ph.
10,45,,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	52 p ct pm.
7,50,,000	25	16	.....	Bombay Comy's Bank	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	33 p ct dis.
2,50,,000	200	160	4	Bombay Trading, & Banking Association	44 p ct dis.
5,000 000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	34 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	12 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	Incldg 8 S 6 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	Par.
7,50,000	25	25	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	99 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	19 p ct pm.
1,600,,00	500	100	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct premium.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank	33 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	5 p ct pm nm.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
200,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	200	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6¼ p ct dis.
200 00	200	50	.....	London& BombayBk	- psture.
8,750 000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank	2 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	100 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	6,00 p.m.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Elphinstone Land Co.	130 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do.	10 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,00	.....	Freres Land Co.	900 per share.
110,00	2,000	200	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	100 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,6 0 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Port anning	1 0 pm.
.....	10,00	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	625 per share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

218	pr. ct.	G. I. P Railway Co.	
133	2½	Council Notes	5 dis.
1,000	2½	Do. for £10 shares	
		Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
2,0,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bovabay Landing & Shipping Co.	225 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Persian Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	300	.....	Vicgas Parent Ship & Foundry Co.	300 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	10
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	202
Bar Silver	10¼
Gold Leaf	15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan			Rs. 85¼
" " Sicca " Loan 1833-34			" " 90
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36			" " 89
" " " " 1842-43			
" " " " 1854-55			
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan			" 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55			" 1 dis. ct. p.
Five and a half per cent.			" 1 ½

PRICE CURRENT, 12th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (end of May)	Rs. 400 to 410
Dhollera (April and May)	" 435 to 440
Bhowaggur and Mowa	" 410 to 415
Surat and Broach	" 375 to 380
Forebunder	" 290 to 300
Kaee-wal	" 290 to 300
Khandeish (New)	" 410 to 415
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 445 to 450
Oomrawutee (March and April)	" 430 to 435
Ditto (now ready)	" 430 to 432
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 400 to 405

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 10th February, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 3rd February 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 200,00,000	Rs. 200,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	" 68,23,140	" 84,09,487
Deposits at Head Office	" 231,51,756	" 224,11,251
Do. at Branches	" 53,11,951	" 51,56,190
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 2,25,404	" 2,37,761
Reserve	" 10,56,983	" 10,56,983
Sundries	" 10,09,812	" 7,05,436
	Rs. 585,09,046	Rs. 589,07,089

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and		
Branches	Rs. 92,79,068	Rs. 92,89,305
Credit Accounts at Do	" 64,44,009	" 62,05,487
Bills Discounted at Do	" 239,36,268	" 239,65,455
Dead Stock	" 7,67,040	" 7,67,040
Stamps	" 13,487	" 13,137
Balances with Agents	" 18,15,761	" 17,04,887
Sundries	" 15,89,557	" 9,05,748
Govt. Reserve Cash	" 28,23,140	" 44,09,487
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 77,65,936	" 76,33,445
Do. Branches	" 49,73,775	" 40,63,098
	Rs. 585,09,046	Rs. 589,07,089

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

Walshe, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Stevens, Captain R, 2nd Light Cavalry, to appear before the Committee for examination, from Kirkee.

Stevens, Captain W., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee

Sampson, Lieutenant G. D., 18th Royal Irish, to join, from Madras.

Gambier, Lieutenant G. R., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Secundrabad.

Ketchen, Lieutenant J., 22nd Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Neale, Lieutenant Colonel W. A., Staff, on duty, from Khandeish.

Clarke, Ensign, 103rd Foot, to appear before a Medical Committee for examination, from Poona.

Tennant, Lieutenant, 108th Foot, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

Craske, Surgeon Major C. B., Madras Medical Establishment to appear before a Medical Committee, from Jubbulpore.

Bryant, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Bayly, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 45th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

Johnson, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Walshe, Surgeon Major H. C., Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Murray, Captain W. H., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Thorp, Captain, Cantonment Magistrate, Sholapore, on leave, to Poona.

Sylvester, Surgeon C. T., Medical Establishment, on furlough, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 10th February.

Captain Thorp, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to account as service for retiring pension the 13 months' furlough to Europe which he obtained on account of sickness contracted on field service.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieutenant A. Wood, Adjutant 29th or 2nd Belooch N. I., Staff Corps, from 1st February to 1st March, in extension, to remain at Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

Captain A. B. Chaudhyre, Staff Corps, from 1st February to 2nd March, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Major Colonel J. B. Dennis, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 9th March to 10th April, in extension of privilege leave, on private affairs.

Major J. J. Laurie, general duty, Baroda, Cadre 30th Regiment N. I., from 3rd February to 5th March, in extension, on private affairs, to appear before a Special Examination Committee to be assembled at Bombay on the 12th instant

SHIPPING.

FEB. ARRIVAL.

12 Travadore ..... Nacoda ..... Demum, Feb. 8.

FEB. DEPARTURES.

12 Empress of India ..... Harrison ..... Tuticorin.
" Forfar Sutton ..... Nacoda ..... Pebble and Hoodeida.
" Dolphin Castle ..... Burgess ..... Akyab.
Rock Light ..... Ca-per ..... Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque *M. E. Simonnette*, Monbisred, bound to Batavia.

Brig *Mizunya*, Nacoda, bound to Mozambique.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Belle of the Sea*, for Liverpool.

Barque *Arab*, for Malabar Coast.

Brig *Agia*, for Junglaer.

Ship *Hydrabad*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Elinore*, for New York.

Ship *Pottey Khan Allum*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

S. S. *Matchless*, for Kurrachee

S. S. *General Havelock*, for Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 5th, steamer *Chedoba*, ships *River Clyde*, and *Wayfarer*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," GARRATT, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES,..... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior FLOUR, imported Overland and very fresh, for sale at a moderate price by

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Old Police Office, Forbes Street.

WANTED, an experienced EDITOR, who has been accustomed to the discussion of Imperial questions connected with India and the East, generally. Applications to be addressed "A. B.," *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona.

FOR SALE, a young Dalmatian HOUND, usually known as the ENGLISH COACH DOG, and a Light Chestnut Pegu PONY. To be seen daily at Mr. GINGER'S Veterinary Stables, Girgaum, between 8 and 11 A. M.

A YOUNG MAN speaking English, French, and Italian is desirous to enter into an engagement with a Gentleman or Family to travel through Europe. He is well acquainted in Cairo, Alexandria, Marseilles, Paris, Rome, Florence and Turin; and can produce satisfactory references when required. Apply to "P. J. K.," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed between the 22nd February and the 15th of March 1866.

By order of the Board of Director,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 9th February 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Society's Depository, Esplanade, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

D. C. BOYD, General Secretary.

Bombay, 12th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for making up the CLOTHING OF THE ARMY in this Presidency will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing in the Town Barracks, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY the 8th March 1866. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted).

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

PROFESSOR VANEK, AND HIS COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the SULTAN OF TURKEY, has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay that they have lately arrived and intend giving a series of MAGICAL and OPTICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, the like of which has never been seen in India.

The first Performance will take place on THURSDAY, 15th February 1866.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 7 | Gallery..... Rs. 3
Stalls..... " 4 | Pit..... " 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1866, at 4 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the half year ending the 31st December 1865.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To issue the Fifty (50) New Shares sanctioned and confirmed at a previous General Meeting, and to decide the rate of premium the said Shares shall be issued to non-Shareholders.

4th. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES,
Managing Director.

Broach, 12th February 1865.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જાફર અલી કાપડની"ન એડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.

2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.

3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 24th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and in exercise of the POWER OF SALE contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1864, made between JAMES CAVE ROSS therein described as of Bombay Painter, of the one part, and the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) of the other part, and with the consent of the said JAMES CAVE ROSS, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned, at the rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, on MONDAY the 26th day of February 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property hereinafter described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Mocrasee Land or Ground, with the two several Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses, called or known by the name of "Wilton Villa," and "Melbourne Cottage" respectively, Out Houses, Buildings, and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Hill, in the south-western direction from the village of Pamchgunny, in the Waye Petta, and Sattara Collectorate, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under No. 46, contains by admeasurement 21 Beegas or thereabouts; and is bounded on or towards the east by the several plots of land registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under Nos. 43, 44 and 45, now belonging to Mr Stephens, on or towards the west by land registered under No 47 belonging to Mr. Thomas Blanger, Bowjee Byerjee Patell, and Hurry Bapjee, on or towards the north by the old Public Road from Gurrowlee to Malcolm Pett, and on or towards the south by the Pamchgunny and Roreghur Village boundaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at his Office, in Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited)

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 5TH FEBRUARY TO THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1866, inclusive.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volts No. 1) Maximum	Rain in Inches.
Feb. 5	29·950	29·910	69·8	74·8	59·7	63·9	..	..
6	926	891	64·4	76·6	58·2	66·1	..	..
7	30·055	015	66·3	73·6	63·9	64·4	..	..
8	046	010	62·2	70·3	57·2	59·7	..	..
9	021	022	58·4	73·9	55·0	59·4	..	..
10	045	042	61·7	74·6	58·4	62·0	..	..
11								

Feb. 5—Partially clouded with cirri-cumuli and cirri; mist in hor. at morning time.
" 6— Ditto ditto ditto.
" 7— Ditto ditto ditto.
" 8—Partially clouded till about noon; mist in the hor. at morning time.
" 9—A few cirro-cumuli and cirri at times; mist in hor. at morning-time.
" 10—Cloudless; mist in morning; strong breezes from S. E. in the morning time.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will be held at Mr. THOMSON'S House, Cumballa Hill, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock.

JOHN G. WATTS, Captain,
8th February 1866. Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb.	2	KURRACHEE	Feb.	7
AGRA	Feb.	6	LAHORE	Feb.	3
ALLAHABAD	Feb.	7	LONDON	Jan.	18
AUSTRALIA	Dec.	26	MAURITIUS	Jan.	6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan.	27	MADRAS	Feb.	7
BANGALORE	Feb.	7	MALTA	Jan	18
CALCUTTA	Feb.	6	MEERUT	Feb.	6
CAPE	Dec.	16	OOTACAMUND	Feb.	1
CEYLON	Jan.	30	OUDH	Feb.	3
COCHIN	Feb.	3	PESHAWUR	Jan.	23
DELHI	Feb.	6	PUNJAUB	Feb.	3
FRANCE	Jan.	19	SUEZ	Jan	29
HONGKONG	Jan.	15	SINGAPORE	Jan.	31

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

WE trust that our native readers, and those of them in particular who were misguided enough to put their names to the petition for the removal of Mr. Anstey from his temporary seat on the Bench of the High Court, will ponder with earnest attention the valuable State-paper which emanated yesterday from the Government of Bombay in answer to the prayer of their petition. They will commit no error in generously acknowledging their mistake and accepting the impartial judgment of a Government which has no object but to uphold the just rights of all the varied classes of this great community, and which cannot be blamed for any undue harshness towards the native sections of it. We have often complained, on the contrary, that Government bestowed more than a due share of its condescension and smiles upon our native fellow-subjects, that is to say, as compared with the independent European community. The continuous policy of Government, ever since the mutiny swept over this country, has been to make the weight of its authority sit as lightly as possible upon the millions over whom it rules; and the Government of Sir Bartle Frere, if it has exposed itself to any weakness at all, rather lies open to the charge of being over-easy of access to the native community, than inaccessible. If the petitioners bear this in mind they will not charge Government with taking a partial view of their case, and will probably persuade themselves, now that their irritation is over, that the answer which has been given to their petition is really the answer that a sound and judicious public policy required. British Government, and the British people are jealous of the purity of British law and the administration of British justice; and the petitioners may take it for granted that if a Judge had violated the sacred trust reposed in him, Englishmen would not have left it to men of another race to vindicate the administration of justice, nor would an English Government have needed to be stirred up to purify the Bench. We might write with some jubilant feeling regarding the deliverance of Government, as the grounds on which it rests are mainly those which we urged in opposition to the petition when it was presented. It is enough for us, however, that the independence of the Bench has been maintained, and that the danger and impropriety of yielding to the demand of the petitioners has been clearly pointed out. The promoters of the meeting may learn some lessons of wisdom from the result of their appeal to Government; one of these is not to listen to advice prompted by private malice, nor to follow blindly the teachings of guides who find it profitable and convenient to champion everything which will pass muster for a native grievance, and under whose lead, in the present instance, they have unfortunately fallen into the ditch.

IT is strange to find the battles of the great Indian war of 1857 fought over again after an interval of nearly nine years; and all places of the world in the court of "the Right Honourable Dr. Lushington." The conquerors of India have quarrelled, like other conquerors, over their spoil; but the arbiter of their despute, according to the somewhat curious law system which has descended from English antiquity, is the Judge of the Court of Arches, and Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury; —not indeed in that capacity, but in another hardly less alien from the nature of the dispute involved in the present case; for an act passed soon after the beginning of the present reign enacts that all questions concerning booty of war are to be referred to the judgment of the Court of Admiralty, a court in which the ecclesiastical judge has from time immemorial been accustomed to preside. In actual fact the arrangement, however eccentric it may sound in the present instance, is a very tolerably satisfactory one, for Dr. Lushington is a learned lawyer, quite as competent probably to weigh and determine all the considerations bearing on the question as any other man in the kingdom, and thoroughly up in precedent; while the very circumstance of not being a military man, or in any way subject to the influences of any military authorities, will be a substantial pledge of his perfect impartiality. Had the case come on for decision before a commission of officers, either civil or military, who had served in India, neither the public nor the claimants could have had the same complete confidence of freedom from prejudice on the part of the tribunal appointed to hear their appeal, which they will probably feel in the presence of the learned Doctor of Laws who has now had to dispense the spoil of Kirwee and Banda.

The case came on in London on the 8th of January last; and it is very fortunate that rather a large sum of money—£720,000 from those two places alone—is involved in the discussion, inasmuch as no fewer than thirty counsel, some of them men of the highest eminence, appear on behalf of the various claimants, and the law expenses of the case may consequently be expected to be proportionately great. General Whitlock and his force, the principal claimants, are represented by the Attorney General (Sir Roundell Palmer), Her Majesty's Advocate, Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Ayrton; General Wheeler, commanding the garrison of Saugor, has, as his counsel, Mr. James, Q.C., Mr. Denman, Q. C., and Mr. Bayford; Colonel Keating, who commanded the reserve of Whitlock's force, appears by Mr. Karslake, Q. C., and Mr. Collier. For the personal representatives of Lord Clyde there appear Mr. Rolt, Q. C., Mr. Cotton, and Mr. V. Lushington; for Lieutenant Colonel Norman and others of Lord Clyde's personal staff, Mr. Cole, Q. C., and Mr. Piffard; for Lieutenant Colonel Metcalfe, C.B. (his Lordship's Aide-de-Camp) Mr. Pollock; for Captain Campbell, Dr. Twiss, Q. C., and Dr. Tristram; Mr. Hughes represents Sir A. C. Sterling, K.C.B., the Chief's Military Secretary; for Sir Hugh Rose and the rest of the Central India field force, Mr. Bovill, Q. C., Dr. Dean, Q. C., and Mr. V. Harcourt; on behalf of the executrix of Sir H. Roberts, and the Rajpootana army, we have Mr. Brett, Q. C., Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Proctor; for Major Osborne, C.B., and the Rewah force of native troops, there are the Solicitor General and Mr. Pritchard. Again, the Futtehpore moveable column and the gallant chief, Major General Carthew, appear by Mr. Mellish, Q. C., and Mr. Patterson. Lieutenant Colonel Hinde, C.B., has engaged Mr. Price, Q.C., and Mr. Kemplay. Major General Smith and his column have the services of Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., Mr. Bullar, and Mr. Clarkson. For the other moveable column under Brigadier General Maxwell, Mr. F. Kelly, Mr. Hume Williams, and Mr. Walker, exerted their eloquence and legal skill. Last, but not least, Sergeant Morton appears in Court, represented by Mr. Goldsmith.

For a whole week, day after day, the battles of the Indian Mutiny were fought o'er again before the attentive Dr. Lushington; and as it is possible some of our readers may not be acquainted with the exact nature of the point involved in this immense lawsuit, we will briefly recapitulate the principal circumstances of the case. The splendid strategical system concerted between Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell and their councillors and advisers in 1857, and by which the insurgent army of Hindoostan was gradually surrounded and crushed, was in outline as follows:—In the north, Sir C. Campbell occupied Oude, whither the perilous exigency of the unfortunate Lucknow Garrison and the women and children imprisoned there imperatively called him. On the west and south-west, the Rajpootana Field Force, under Sir H. Roberts, and the still more famous Central India Field Force under Sir H. Rose, both started from the Bombay Presidency, towards the same point of convergence; from the direction of Madras further to the right, marched the Saugor and Nerbudda Field Force, under Sir G. Whitlock. The Rewah force, under Lieut. Osborne, acted on Sir G. Whitlock's right. Meanwhile, in the centre of the country to be operated upon, in the Doab between the Jumna and the Ganges, the two moveable columns, under General Carthew and Colonel Maxwell respectively, operated in transverse directions, to prevent the escape of the rebels. The Rajpootana army took Kotah and Neemuch; Sir Hugh Rose seized on Jhansie, Calpee, Gwalior and Banda and Kirwee were occupied by the army of Sir G. Whitlock, who thus became possessed of the richest prize of the campaign, amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million sterling. This Kirwee and Banda money the treasury proposed to be divided among the whole army under command of Lord Clyde; and against this decision the present action is entered by General Whitlock and his force, who claim the whole of it as the actual captors.

Of course we cannot attempt even the briefest abstract of the arguments which might be urged on either side in the space which these particulars have left us. In one sense the whole army deserved its share, because, undoubtedly, many portions of it suffered as much as the Saugor and Nerbudda force. Again, Sir G. Whitlock alone would probably never have taken Banda or Kirwee, had not the other armies co-operated with him on other points. On the other hand public policy may cry out that it is more prudent to let soldiers know that whatever booty they take they will enjoy, and that if spoil is systematically given to others, no armies will care in future to get possession of it; and the English rules about prize have been virtually set aside as unsound and impracticable, by the open disregard of them in the famous case of Sir J. Hope Grant and the Pekin palace;—when that vigorous General properly determined to throw Her Majesty's orders to the winds, and gave his booty to the men who took it. From the number of parties who lay claim to the prize the argument will be a very protracted one.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

The remittent agitation which has been kept up by the press and the public regarding the defective working of the Indo-European Telegraph has elicited a communication from Lieut.-Colonel Goldsmid, the Superintendent, to the Government of Bombay. The writer first directs attention to the course which a message from England to India by the Turkish line takes. A message may reach Constantinople from London by many routes, and the telegram may be dealt with, more or less, by ten or a dozen different administrations before it reaches the hands of the Turks at all. On reaching Constantinople it is transmitted along an exclusive wire to Fao, or about one-third the whole distance from London to Kurrachee. The administration along this part of the line is Turkish. Sometimes the telegram turns off from Bagdad, and makes its way by the Turco-Persian frontier through Persia to Bushire, and this route being under the control of a British staff the message generally traverses the hundred miles in one hour. From Fao to Kurrachee, and also from Bushire to Kurrachee, the line, which is sub-marine, is under the control of the British Government. This part of the line is reported to have "worked admirably." Colonel Goldsmid recommends that the English Government should secure, by convention with the European states special wires of communication through Europe. The great burden of the responsibility for delays and interruptions lies with Turkey, although many earnest efforts have been made on behalf of the British Government to have the necessary reforms, both in the construction of the line and in the staff, effected. It is but a hopeless reiteration to repeat that the irregularities of the line render it almost a total failure, and unless very effective pressure is brought to bear upon the defaulting Turkish Government, so as to ensure both accuracy and despatch, the mercantile community will prefer trusting to the old methods of communication to sending a costly message which may outstrip the mail by only a single day. The day is far distant when the hope of Colonel Goldsmid will be realised, that messages will pass between London and Kurrachee in 5½ hours.

The Government of Bombay has issued a resolution on the Report of the Byculla Schools' Commission, recently published. That Commission reported on behalf of the removal of the main bulk of the schools to Poona, leaving a branch establishment in Bombay, and provision being made for the residence of a portion of the children at some hill station during the hot months. It also reported in favour of an institution being formed in some part of England for the education of orphan and friendless children of pure European blood. Government is prepared to recommend that an asylum be established in England and maintained by the State for the children of European soldiers, and that there should also be an asylum in India for children too young to be sent home, or whose parents desire to keep them in India while they themselves reside there. This must be admitted to be the practical solution of the matter on which the Commission was appointed to report. Every consideration connected with the up-bringing of orphan and friendless European children found in this country demands that they should be sent to England, where they will be trained into healthier and more useful members of society than they can possibly become under the enervating influences of an Indian climate, and the peculiar conditions of Indian life. Government, moreover, is only discharging its duty to the British soldier in this country by providing for the education of his children in his native land.

One of the Financial Associations, which occupied a foremost place among the many which came into existence with the influx of cotton capital, has been compelled by the dead lock into which its affairs have come, to summon its shareholders together with a view to the dissolution of the Company. It is the old story of mismanagement which has formed the burden of all the expiring Bombay Financials, and the terrible moral which adorns the tale of the rise, mismanagement, and fall of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation is that fifty per cent., or upwards of £230,000, of the paid up capital, is reported as lost to the confiding shareholders.

The Government of Bombay has returned an answer to the native petition presented for the removal of Mr. Anstey from the acting appointment he held as a Judge in the High Court. The answer which was issued by Government yesterday is a firm and decided disapproval of the course adopted by the petitioners, and an equally firm and decided refusal to comply with the prayer of the petition, had compliance been possible, which it was not; for the petition was presented to Government on the day the acting appointment of Mr. Anstey ceased. The reasons set forth in the deliverance of Government, are really insuperable, and had the Government of Sir Bartle Frere acknowledged the soundness of the argument relied on by the petitioners, it would have established a precedent highly dangerous, and never again would it have got a gentleman of independent character to accept a temporary seat in times of difficulty on the Bench of the High Court. Ten days ago Government also declined to grant the prayer of a petition for the mitigation of the sentence passed on the now notorious Cursetjee Dosabhoy, who was convicted of criminal breach of trust and cheating, and was sentenced by Mr. Anstey to transportation for ten years. The punishment was not beyond the limits allowed by law, and so long as it was not illegal, it is difficult to see on what ground Government could really interfere.

The question of the introduction of a gold currency in India has been brought afresh before the public, and the Supreme Government at Calcutta has appointed a Commission—to be presided over, it is said, by Sir William Maasfield—for the purpose of considering it. It is only two years since the Government took action in a similar manner in regard to this important subject, and on that occasion Sir Charles Wood declined to sanction the proposed measure, but, as a step towards its ultimate adoption, decided that the sovereign should be received at the Government Treasuries in exchange for ten rupees. The change thus sanctioned has proved to be of little practical benefit, the frequent scarcity of coined silver often preventing the acceptance of sovereigns, and the fluctuating value of the sovereign often making the possessor loth to part with it for ten rupees. The immense inconveniences of the exclusive silver currency are, in fact, quite as great as ever, and the serious difficulties attending the introduction of gold as a legal tender have only diminished in so far as the native merchants have in some degree become familiar with the sovereign, though not to the extent of caring to possess it. The question was discussed, in a brief discursive manner, at a meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Friday last; and the speakers—there were only one or two—while admitting the great advantages which would be derived from a gold currency, if the difficulties in the way could be successfully overcome, seemed to regard those difficulties as so great that they felt a reluctance to attempt to battle with them. The meeting contented itself with merely intimating to Government (which had requested the opinion of the Chamber) its approval of the appointment of a Commission, deciding to await the results of the Commission's deliberations.

WE are in a position to state (says the *Pioneer*) that the *Englishman's* information that Tongsoo Penlow has consented to restore the captured guns to the British Government is per

She did not speak to Pudda, as they had not been on speaking terms for more than three years. On taking the child up she observed on its lips some of the white stuff she had supposed to be sugar. In a few minutes the child, who was seated on the ground, began to cry. The mother, suspecting something wrong, put the child to her breast, and tried to calm it; but instead of being quieted it rapidly became worse, beginning to vomit violently and being much purged. Alarmed at this, she asked the advice of the neighbours, suspecting that this was all caused by what she had observed the woman (Pudda) put to the lips of the boy. She then demanded from her what it was that she had given him Pudda replied that it was simply sugar and ginger The child continued to get worse; vomiting six or seven times, and rolling about as if in great pain. It died after about two hours. The deceased was the only child of the informant, who is a widow. Before the child died it was seen by a native doctor, to whom the mother had applied for help. Immediately the child died, information was sent to the police. The woman Pudda, was already in custody, and had been removed to the chowkey. The room was searched by the police, but nothing suspicious was discovered there. Pudda was brought from the chowkey back to the house, in order that she might be present while the search was being made. At first she denied all knowledge of the matter, but at last said to the police, "let me go to the mother's room, and I will show where the poison is hid." She was accordingly taken to that room, but on getting there she changed her mind and demanded to be taken back to her own room. She was taken there. On entering the room she went to the *chula* (fire-place), which was in one corner of the place. While seemingly engaged about the fire she snatched up something white and tried to conceal it under her saree. But she was not quick enough to elude the observation of the policeman, who instantly seized and took from her hand a large piece of white arsenic (Somul) Seeing that she was discovered she begged for mercy, admitting that she had put some arsenic into the child's mouth. She declared that the father of the child (apparently the paramour of both women) had given her the poison.

The *post mortem* examination of the body, by Dr. Hoji, showed the brain perfectly healthy, as were also the thoracic viscera. The bowels presented signs of recent irritation and inflammation. The liver, spleen, kidneys, pancreas, and bladder were healthy. (Some of the internal viscera have been reserved for chemical analysis). The case stands adjourned till Friday next.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE NATIVE PETITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF MR. ANSTEY.

THE following reply to the petition agreed to at a recent meeting at Mazagon Castle, for the removal of Mr. Anstey from the Bench, has been addressed by Government to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart:—

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a petition praying for the removal of Mr. Anstey from the Bench of Her Majesty's High Court for reasons assigned in the petition.

2. The petition reached the Secretariat on the 30th December; Mr. Anstey ceased to occupy a seat on the Bench on the same date, and as Sir J. Arnould's return to India, which terminated Mr. Anstey's tenure of office as a Judge, was not unlooked for, His Excellency in Council can hardly suppose that the Memorialists expected that the request with which their petition concludes could be literally complied with.

3. Under such circumstances the usual course would be simply to acknowledge the receipt of a petition, compliance with the prayer of which was almost obviously impossible.

4. But among the names attached to the petition are those of many gentlemen for whom His Excellency in Council entertains the highest and most sincere respect, and the request thus laid before the Government is one of such gravity and importance in itself, that His Excellency in Council feels bound to state briefly the reasons which would have prevented a compliance with the prayer of the petition even had such a course been otherwise possible.

5. The petition contains the names of 2 662 persons, of whom 1,278 are stated to be apparently Parsees, 1,191 Hindoos, 191 Mahomedans, and only one member each of the Jewish and Portuguese communities.

6. It appears from the published accounts of the meeting at which the petition to Government was adopted, that the meeting was convened at a private house, without any public notice of the precise object of meeting, that the petition was produced ready drawn up, and was adopted and signed, without any such ordinary form as the preliminary discussion and resolution which would entitle it to be considered the result of the deliberations of the meeting.

7. I am desired to advert to these circumstances, because the Governor in Council feels assured that the Memorialists will, on reflection, see that Government could not regard an address so prepared and signed as being a safe index of the deliberate views even of those members of the community whose names were attached to it.

8. But had the petition been so prepared and presented as to entitle it to be considered as the deliberate expression of the wishes of any large proportion of the whole educated community of Bombay, the Governor in Council would still be unable to consider the specific grounds assigned in the petition as in their nature sufficient to justify the request with which the petition concludes.

9. Those grounds are briefly the harshness and insolence of manner of the Judge, and his undue but not illegal severity in administering the law.

10. It is clearly not one or two isolated or simple instances that any Government could with propriety cancel the appointment of a Judge who is not asserted to be otherwise than upright, able, inflexible, learned, and laborious.

11. It can hardly be necessary to point out that such an extreme step as the removal of a Judge for almost any cause, save for one implying incompetence, for wilful violation of the law, for neglect of duty, or for corruption, would be to establish a precedent which might hereafter become most dangerous to the administration of justice.

12. The manifold and serious evils which must follow, if expressions of opinion, as in this petition, on judicial qualifications are held with other than the essential points above specified, were allowed to induce Government to take a step of such importance are almost self-evident. It would obviously then be open to all who believed such unfavourable opinions to be unjust to hold conscientiously, the Judge might become the subjects of private canvass and public controversy, and the tenure of office as a Judge might be made to no small extent dependent on popularity, or unpopularity, in society.

13. Moreover many of the assertions in this petition are obviously matter of opinion, and could hardly admit of proof, while few of the specific facts stated would be within the personal knowledge of more than a very few of the Memorialists.

14. There is one important charge, however, regarding which His Excellency in Council cannot but express his conviction, that the statements in the petition do Mr. Anstey a grievous injustice. He is charged with a prejudice against the native community, as a body, operated to their disadvantages when appearing before him as their Judge.

15. Whether such a prejudice existed would generally be matter of opinion, but in Mr. Anstey's case the imputation is discredited by the evidence of a whole life-time, during which he has ever been conspicuous for his ready sympathy with all whom he believed to need his advocacy, and this sympathy has been often manifested by him with the most marked disregard for all personal and worldly considerations.

16. Up to the moment of his taking his seat on the Bench, Mr. Anstey enjoyed, His Excellency in Council believes, as large a practice as any gentleman at the Bombay Bar, and his clients were found among native suitors who would hardly have selected any advocate who was known to have a prejudice against all natives.

17. This large practice Mr. Anstey resigned, at a great pecuniary loss, for no assignable motive but a public spirited desire to strengthen the High Court at a period of great unusual difficulty, and His Excellency in Council trusts that when time shall have permitted the gentlemen who signed the memorial to reflect at leisure over the subject, they will exonerate Mr. Anstey from the unworthy motives imputed to him in the petition, and do justice to that learning, ability, energy, and independence for which, whether on or off the Bench Mr. Anstey has always been conspicuous.—I have, &c.,

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th Feb. 1866.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the office of the Chamber, in Graham's Buildings, last Friday afternoon. The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter, Chairman of the Chamber, presided; and there were about thirty members present.

Mr. James Taylor, the Secretary, read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following firms and companies were then admitted by ballot as members of the Chamber:—Messrs. T. W. Taylor and Co., proposed by Mr. John Reynolds, seconded by the Chairman; Messrs. Burstall, Russell and Co., proposed by Mr. Robert Ryrie, seconded by Mr. Alexander Stewart; Messrs. Rochfort, Dods and Co., proposed by Mr. Alexander Stewart, seconded by the Chairman; The Asiatick Banking Corporation, proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. M. Lowell; The National Bank of India, proposed by Mr. B. Campbell, seconded by the Chairman.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BILL.

The Chairman said:—before entering on the consideration of the subjects, in reference to which this meeting had been called, I think it well to state that in addition to the bills mentioned in the advertisement, the Chamber's opinion was asked by Government on the one now before the Council of India to provide summary procedure on Bills of Exchange. You are aware that the defect in the existing law, which this Bill is intended to remedy, was brought under the notice of the Chamber previous to the introduction of the Bill by Mr. Maine, and that it had been decided that we should prepare a petition to be laid before the Council of India, praying for a change in the law. The Secretary was in communication with one of the leading counsel, with a view to having the petition prepared, at the time the draft of the Bill was published. But the action of the Indian Council rendered it unnecessary for us to proceed in the manner intended. The provisions of the Bill are all we could have asked for, so far as obtaining judgment is concerned, but it goes no further, and leaves the existing law to take its course in carrying the judgment into effect by execution. At present there is not only great delay in getting judgment, but, after the judgment given, it is often months and months before any further steps are practicable, and meantime the defendant has the opportunity of making away with his property, so that, when the judgment takes effect, there may be nothing left to seize. It was intended to embrace in the petition a request that this defect in the law should be remedied, and prompt execution provided for. As the Committee were already in possession of the views of the Chamber on the subject, they did not consider it necessary to ask for any further expression of opinion, and the Secretary will now read for your information the letter which has been addressed to Government in reply to that asking the Chamber's opinion of the Bill.

The Secretary having read the communication which had been forwarded to Government, Mr. Alexander Stewart moved, and Mr. E. Ponsell second-d, that the proceedings of the Committee of the Chamber, in reference to the Bill now before the Indian Council to provide summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, be approved."

This was unanimously agreed to.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

The Chairman said:—We have now to consider the "Indian Companies Act, 1866." It is a most voluminous document, and I hope you have all perused it sufficiently to understand its general scope. As it is quite impossible to discuss the Bill in detail, I think our best course is merely to take up Mr. Maine's statement of objects and reasons, which contains a good analysis of the measure, and will be quite sufficient for our present purpose. From this statement we learn that the Bill is intended to form a complete code for the formation, regulation, and winding up of Companies of every description. It repeals and takes the place of Acts 23 of 1850, 19 of 1857, and 7 of 1860, and is a transcript of the English Companies' Act of 1863, with the alterations necessary to adapt that measure to India. The principal changes on the existing law proposed by the Bill are:—

1st. Withdrawing the prohibition which prevents Insurance Companies from availing themselves of the provisions of Act 19 of 1857.

2nd. Allowing Companies formed on the unlimited principle to be registered under the provisions of that Act; such as Joint Stock Companies and associations not deriving their funds from annual subscriptions, or any other source; whereas hitherto no Companies could be so registered excepting those possessing a joint stock capital, divided into shares of a fixed amount.

3rd. Legalizing the formation of Companies "limited by guarantee," the members of which shall only be liable for the amount specified by memorandum of association to be contribute to the assets in the event of the Company being wound up.

4th. Providing for the winding up of all Companies, whether registered or not, whereas by Act 19 of 1857 provision is only made for winding up Companies registered under it.

The chief minor alteration in the law as it at present stands, proposed in the Bill, is the provision by which members or shareholders of Companies shall only be liable during the term of their membership, and for a year afterwards in respect of engagements contracted during the time they ceased to be members, but not in respect of subsequent engagements. By Act 19 of 1857 their liability lasts for three years after they have ceased to be members, but only in respect of engagements contracted during the time they were members. Apart from the desirableness of having the laws of England and India alike in matters relating to commerce, I think the proposed changes in the law as it is at present are judicious. The Bill is a most comprehensive one, and provides for the management of everything connected with Joint Stock and other Companies, thereby simplifying the law by comprising it all within one Act. I will not at present occupy more of your time, as I do not think there is any other feature in the Bill calling for remark.

It was then resolved, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Deputy Chairman (Mr. H Maxwell)—"that the Chamber record its approval of the "Indian Companies Act 1866," now before the Council of India, on the grounds that, by adopting the provisions of the English Statute, and thus assimilating the laws of India to those of England, it promotes the interests of commerce; that the changes proposed by the Act are in themselves judicious; and, further, that by comprising within one Act a complete code for the formation, regulation, and winding up of companies of every description, the laws are simplified, and rendered easily available for the information of the public. Resolved further, that the Committee be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Government of India through the local Government."

THE PARTNERSHIP LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Chairman said:—The next subject to be considered is the "Indian Partnership Amendment Bill," the object of which is to encourage the employment of capital in mercantile pursuits by freeing retired partners and others lending their money to firms, and in return for the same stipulating for a share of the firm's profits, from all liability as partners. As the law at present any one receiving a share of profits is a partner, and responsible for the firm's debts to the full extent of his or her means. Thus, though the lenders may have only a small part of their capital so employed, they have no right to inspect the books of the firm, they are at any moment, in case of the firm's insolvency, liable to be deprived of everything they possess. Such law, so far as the Bill is in effect the same as the English statute, with one exception, viz. the omission of clause 5 of that Act, which provides that in case of insolvency, the commanditarian lender shall receive nothing from the estate till all the ordinary creditors have been paid in full. Mr. Maine, by whom the Bill is brought forward, disapproves of this clause as tending to nullify the Act, on the ground that if commanditarian lenders are virtually to get nothing in case of insolvency, there will be few such lenders. It is of great importance, that the laws of England and India, as regards commerce, should be assimilated as far as possible, and this is especially the case in a principle like that under consideration. If the provisions of the English statute have been found to work well in the case of people in England, advancing money on the commanditarian principle to English firms having branch establishments in India, may possibly be made liable to the Indian creditors in case of the firm's insolvency, and thus be deprived of everything they have; whereas they had lent the money bel ieving that they were only risking the amount of their share in the concern. In such circumstances, the commanditarian lenders would be held responsible to the Indian creditors, but the supposition that they would be so seems a likely one enough, as the money had been advanced with much for the use of the Indian branch of the business as for the home firm. I think there can be little doubt that the general principle of the Bill is a good one, and needful to render the laws of India not generally engaged in trade, available for mercantile purposes, and so to increase the wealth of the country. The chief points requiring consideration are:—

1st. Could clause 5 of the English statute, if introduced into the Indian bill, be calculated to interfere injuriously with its working?

2nd. If not, would it be so, is it desirable that we should recommend the omission of this clause, thereby making so important a difference between the laws of England and India?

From the discussion which took place in the Council of India on the first of these points, you will have observed that there is a difference of opinion between the official and unofficial members of the Council. The latter, as you are already said, Mr. Maine objects to the clause as tending to nullify the Bill, while, on the other, the omission of the clause is opposed on the ground that, as commanditarian lenders will naturally suppose from the state of the books of the firm, they will, on seeing that it is drifting into insolvency, secure their own funds to the detriment of other creditors. To this Mr. Maine replies that the true question is not whether the commanditarian lender is placed in a better position than other *creditors*, but whether he is in a better position than other *lenders*. If this is the case, though the point may be considered unfair, the total omission of the clause, as Banks and Financial Associations in making loans require security for the same, unless the borrower be of undoubted wealth; and it is a comparative rare occurrence that firms of undoubted wealth have occasion to apply for loans, the mere fact of such an application thus raising the suspicion that security is required, point in present financial circumstances. The commanditary lender has security for his money, he is in a much better position than any unsecured creditor. I think, however, this is not the whole question. Must the ordinary course of business among respectable merchants it is presumed in England, and also to some extent in India, that goods purchased are not paid for at once, but at the expiry of one, two, or three months after delivery. I may instance, as a point, that cotton is sold in Bombay for cash in two months, and though, as a rule, it is paid for at once under discount, still the purchaser has the right to withhold payment for one, two, or even three months. Now it might therefore happen that a firm drifting into insolvency might have sufficient credit to obtain property in this way, and be in a position to use the money so obtained for the sale of the same, in paying his debt to the commanditarian lender. This could to some extent be guarded against by making it obligatory on the commanditarian lender to give twelve or eighteen months' notice before withdrawing his money, and making any payment to such lender without this notice, or before its expiry, illegal, and liable to be refunded, in case of insolvency, during the period for which the notice, if given at the time of repayment, would have expired. The Bill might perhaps be made to provide for a secret register office for such notices, so as to prove satisfactorily their having been given, and the date on which they were given. But this is a question for the Council to arrange, and I do not venture to recommend such a course. Even this, however, would not be a full security to the ordinary creditors, that no preference could be given to the commanditarian lender, as the firm might still manage to keep up its name to the time when the money would have to be paid in, and might thus use its credit to raise money by the purchase of goods, in the way already indicated, wherewith to pay the commanditarian lender. In the proposed law, however, as much as in the English statute, as in all probability the difficulties of the firm would become known before the expiry of the notice, and in that case the commanditarian lender would only rank with other creditors. In any case I think it is important, as a legislative measure, as it is impossible to provide for the management of commercial operations in a way that will at all times suit individuals from long and even an extensive experience, that we should not be misled by people in England, advancing money on the commanditarian principle to English firms having branch establishments in India, may possibly be made liable to the Indian creditors in case of the firm's insolvency, and thus be deprived of everything they have; whereas they had lent the money believing

the "squaters" have been ordered off to make room for Government buildings, but they seem disinclined to move, and Mr. Smith, of the Commercial Hotel, demands Rs. 4,000, as the compensation for his removal. He has been there five years.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 6.

A FUNERAL party of 200 men from the detachment 1st Battalion 20th Regiment, with proportion of officers, was detailed last evening to escort the remains of the late Captain and Brevet Major G. Balderston, of the late 23rd N. I., who died in the Officers' Hospital at Fort William yesterday.—*Englishman, Feb.* 6.

THE Lieutenant Governor, we learn, has expressed his opinion that there is no occasion for any serious apprehensions regarding the rumoured rising of the Mishmees and Singphos. The original report, which seems to have originated in the credulity of Major Jervis, and was discredited at once by the civil authorities, reached General Tytler in such a form, that he directed troops to be moved up to Suddyah. The conduct of Major Jervis is severely animadverted on by the Lieutenant Governor, for thus causing a groundless alarm and putting the Government to unnecessary expense, and Colonel Richardson is also censured for ordering the movement of troops. Though Major Jervis should certainly have made further enquiry before endorsing the report, the censure on Colonel Richardson for ordering the movement of troops, without the delay which a reference to the seat of the report would have necessitated, is somewhat unwarranted. The Lieutenant Governor recommends the removal of Colonel Jervis, who originated a similar groundless report last year about the Abors.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

LORD NAPIER'S MILITARY SECRETARY.—We mentioned a few days ago that our Calcutta contemporary, the *Friend of India*, had announced that Colonel Forester was to be the Military Secretary of our new Governor. The *Friend* has not been a true prophet in this instance. We are in a position to state that Colonel Charles Fordyce, C. B., has been appointed to that post. Colonel Fordyce served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 with the 47th Regiment, including the battles of Alma (where he received a contusion of the left foot) and Inkermann, the capture of Balaklava, the siege of Sebastopol, and the sortie of 26th Oct. 1854, (Medal and clasps Brevet of Lt. Colonel, C. B., 5th class of the Majendie and Turkish Medal.)—*Times, Feb.* 7.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

JAMA KHAN, the merchant ambassador from Khotan, has just left Lahore for Calcutta, in order to induce the Supreme Government to enter into relations with that country. We earnestly hope that he may succeed in obtaining the serious consideration of Government to his proposals. Russophobia is as much the cowardly fear that will do nothing to assert British influence in Central Asia, as the cautious watching of the progress of the power of Russia. Most of those that are inclined to "rest and be thankful," are attacked by a Russomania, but the true feeling of the country will support them a little as it did Lord Aberdeen during the Crimean war.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 3.

OUR readers will remember the Chirkaree case and how Major Mowbray Thomson went to Chirkaree after the suspected Azeemoollah. We have recently gathered some facts from which it appears that a man named Kampta Pershad gave information at Cawnpore that certain persons in the Chutterpore and Chirkaree States, of whom two were the Dewans of the respective States, had been prominently concerned in the rebellion of 1857, and that one person was living in Chirkaree in an official position under the assumed name of Hashin Allee, who was really Azeemoollah the Minister of the House of Bithoor. The investigation which was made into the affair brought no proof to sustain his allegation, and Major E. Thomson, Political Assistant at Chirkaree, committed the informer, Kampta Pershad, for perjury to the Court of the Political Agent of Bundelcund. It is believed that this informer was the agent of a conspiracy directed against those native officers holding the most important positions in the two States. The Supreme Government, to whose notice the case was at this stage of the proceedings referred, ordered that the trial of the informer should take place at Cawnpore, where the alleged perjuries were originally committed, before some Magistrate selected for the purpose by the local Government; being of opinion that the Political Agent of Bundelcund, who was more or less concerned in the preliminary proceedings in the case, should not be the judge before whom the trial of the informer should be conducted, and that on the same grounds the case should not be tried by the Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. Oldfield, from Futtehgurh, has been accordingly appointed by the local Government to try the case in Cawnpore. Mr. Barstow, Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, has been directed to assist Major E. Thomson, Political Assistant of Chirkaree, in the prosecution of the informer Kampta Pershad. The case will come on for trial in the course of a few days.—*Pioneer, Feb.* 5.

WE hear that the Commissioner of Agra has received a telegram from the Government of Bengal announcing the outbreak of a most fatal form of small-pox at *Deoghur*, which is a place of pilgrimage in the Bhagulpoor division (about 60 miles south of Monghyr we believe.) The local Government has prohibited all intercourse with the infected town, and has earnestly advised the North-West Province authorities to induce the return homeward of all pilgrims proceeding to the districts where the contagion is likely to spread.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 6.

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR. GENERAL OF INDIA.

(From the Supplement to the Gazette of India, Feb. 3.)

THE Council met at Government House on Friday, the 26th January 1866.

ARMS' ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes, said that the Act which he proposed to continue—Act XXXI. of 1860, commonly known as the Arms' Act—was limited by its last Section to a duration of five years. As the expiration of that period approached, although His Excellency in Council, as Mr. Maine believed, had little or no doubt of the expediency, or indeed the absolute necessity, of continuing the measure, nevertheless, in deference to the hesitation implied in the restriction imposed by the former Legislative Council, the Government had thought fit to institute an enquiry throughout India as to the operation of the Act, and, pending that enquiry, the Act had been continued for a single year, which would end next October. The branches of the enquiry—this would be found in a letter from the Home Secretary addressed to all Governments and Administrations—would shortly be circulated—were three. First, it was asked generally whether the Act had worked well and ought to be continued. Next,—and this question was suggested by the uneasiness known to prevail when the measure was originally under discussion—it was enquired what had been the working of the Act with regard to European British subjects. Thirdly, in consequence of reports which had recently reached the Government, it was asked whether the disarming of the country had encouraged the multiplication of wild animals. To take the second question first: there was a unanimity of testimony that no European and no Native of approved loyalty had been disarmed under the Act. The rule of exemption, which, he supposed, might be regarded as typical of the rules in force throughout India, ran thus in the Central Provinces:—

> Every European or East Indian or Parsee or Soldier or Officer of any Department in the service of Her Majesty is exempted from the operation of Rule IX. Natives of rank with their relations, and Natives of eminent loyalty and respectability, may be similarly exempted by special order of the Chief Commissioner.

In reply to the first enquiry, there was also no variation in the answers from a statement that the Act had worked excellently; and, indeed, in some of the answers there might be traced a feeling of surprise that the question was asked whether it should be continued. Some of the papers bearing on the point were highly interesting. Most people would admit that the habitual carrying of arms, except for the purposes of sport, was a mark of barbarism. But it could scarcely have been predicted that so much softening of manners, and consequent advance in civilization, would be produced by the mere prohibition to carry arms. It was not too much to say that this measure had altered and mitigated the character of crime over a great part of India. He would read some passages from the papers in his hand.

The Commissioner of the Nagpore Division reported that the Act appears to have worked well in his Division. Considers that the powers which the Arms' Act confers are of great use in checking crimes of violence, and tend much to keep the people of the country quiet.

The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division also stated that the Arms' Act appears to have worked well enough in his Division. Few arms are carried without license. The provisions of the Act are believed to have a good tendency in making the people, at times and seasons for bad purposes, &c., forget their use. Is of opinion that the power to disarm is useful, and should probably be retained.

The Secretary to the North-West Government wrote as follows:—

> It will be observed that the officers consulted are unanimous in the opinion that the Act has worked well. The Inspector General of Police and other officers report that its operation has been beneficial in checking aggravated affrays and such like outrages, and all approve of its continuance.

And one of the Commissioners of the same Province added—

> "Some of the Magistrates have expatiated on the almost total cessation of the aggravations which used to accompany, and of the acts of violence which used to be the crimes of former days. The people were disarmed; and there is no doubt that the change has been most marked and a most desirable one; and some of the Magistrates assert that is fully appreciated by all the well-disposed."

The Commissioner of the Allahabad Division made some striking remarks—

> The native population have, I think, quite fallen into the way of thinking that lethal weapons are not necessarily essential accompaniments in the daily avocations of life: and I am quite convinced that their absence has led to a diminution of the more heinous modes of personal attack. Independent, therefore, of the object with which the Act emanated I am of opinion that its promulgation has indirectly tended to much benefit in the removal of the means by which outrages were committed either in the heat of quarrel or in more deliberate revenge; and, under this impression, I would earnestly advocate a continuance of the Act.

The following passage was from the report of the Magistrate of Humeerpore:—

> In this respect the habits of the people have undergone a marked change; they pursue their ordinary avocations and frequent places of public resort, and also journey from village to village without pref ring requests for permission to carry arms; in fact, for the most part, they acknowledge that the necessity for such action does not now exist.

From Jhansi the Deputy Commissioner wrote:—

> With reference to Circular No. 8 A. of 1865, dated the 27th ultimo, calling for report on the general working of Act XXXI. of 1860, I beg to remark that I consider the Act has worked well towards the repression of crime, in bringing about a general disarming of the population, thereby causing more settled and peaceful habits among the inhabitants, who now feel that a strong Government is a better protection for person and property than any amount of weapons carried by the individual.

Lastly, Mr. Maine would quote a passage from the Commissioner of Patna:—

> "Some months ago, however, it was brought to my notice that a number of cases of wounding with lethal weapons had occurred in Patna, and this led me to make more stringent use of the provisions of the Act. There are a large number of *budmashes* in Patna, who have no regular means of livelihood, but simply attach themselves as servants of gambling-house-keepers or women of the town. These men are in the habit of wearing arms, and, on the occasion of quarrels arising (an event of by no means of rare occurrence), of using them without hesitation. As there is not the slightest reason for these men wearing arms, and as their constant use thereof renders breaches of the peace not unfrequent, I have directed the Police to enforce the provisions of the Act, requiring a license for wearing such arms more stringently. The effect has been beneficial, and I would strongly recommend the Sections of the Act by which malicious interference is allowed being continued in force; such interference is useful as a most wholesome check on needless carrying of arms, and I have seen or heard of no instances in which the interference has been prejudicial or unwarranted."

It was useless to multiply further authorities for the proposition that the effects of the measure had been most wholesome and ought not to be arrested.

On the last point submitted to the Local Governments the evidence was less uniform. The local officers were not absolutely agreed whether wild animals had or had not increased in consequence of the Act.

From the Central Provinces, it was distinctly reported that—

> Wild beasts have not increased on account of the prohibition against carrying arms. People in danger from wild animals are sufficiently provided to protect themselves.

So also in the papers from the North-West Mr. Maine found the following statements:—

The Superintendent of the Dhoon states that there is no reason to believe that wild animals have increased. The Magistrate of Saharunpore states they have decreased. Being a good deal in the jungles in those Districts, I have good opportunities of judging, and I believe these opinions are correct.

The Magistrate of Moozuffernuggur thinks the number of wild animals has increased. Mr. Tracy Mr. Martin must refer to wild pigs principally, though he mentions tigers and deer. I see no increase of the latter; the extension of swamp and jungle in the Ganges valley has doubtless led to an increase of pig, but the remedy for that—reduction of the swamps—is being applied.

The opposite view was, however, very strongly taken by certain officers. The following passage occurred in a letter from the Government of Oude:—

> With reference to the statement of persons licensed to carry fire-arms for the destruction of wild animals, submitted for the Districts of your Division in compliance with my Circular No. 49-1393, dated 18th June last, I am directed to observe that it appears to the Chief Commissioner that, except in the Districts of Mohumdee, Baraitch, Gondah, and Hurdui, very few licenses to carry arms for the destruction of wild animals have been given. The Chief Commissioner has been much struck during his present tour in the Oonao District with the great increase of deer and neelgae, and has heard loud complaints of the injury done by them to the crops, which his own observation has shown to be well founded. He is convinced that in some parts near the Ganges, the reclamation of waste lands is retarded by even the ravages of these animals, especially the neelgae, which swarm along the banks of that river. The Chief Commissioner has also received complaints of the injury done by wild pigs, which harbour in the jungles of the Southanpore District, and there are probably few Districts which do not in some parts suffer from the ravages of wild animals.

In the North-West, the Commissioner of the Agra Division reported very emphatically:—

> I myself think that in the Doab portion of my Cis-Jumna District, and also in Etah and Mynpoorie, the antelopes have largely increased, or at all events have become more troublesome since the general disarming of the people; but a plausible distinction (not, however, to be found in the *records*) by the several Magistrates will in time mitigate this evil. Mr. Hume, of Etawah, ought to know his own District; but from my own observation to the immense herds of antelopes appear in some parts to be almost tame and to dispute possession of the country with the human inhabitants. Perhaps this, however, is no new state of things. In regard to the general question, I am of my hope and desire that the rising generation of townspeople and peasants shall grow up unaccustomed to the use of arms.

From Bombay, also, the Government was informed to the following effect:—

> A belief that hog, antelope, and neelgae have increased considerably in parts of this Collectorate since the disarming is prevalent, and I think there is some foundation for it. There can be no doubt that the damage done to valuable crops by these animals, by the hog in particular, which are very destructive, and which swarm in some of the Districts bordering on the Mhyee, Saburmuti, and other rivers, is very great, and I imagine that some steps will have to be taken before long to reduce their number. The cultivators do not, however, complain to me or to any Assistants of their not being able to protect their crops against the ravages of these animals in consequence of the number of arms that were allowed for each village being insufficient for the purpose."

And the Governor in Council put on record his opinion in this form:—

> RESOLUTION.—It appears clear that wild animals, especially antelope, neelgae, and hog, have increased in number in several Districts of the Presidency in consequence of the disarming measures carried into effect under the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860. Beasts of prey have increased in number in some places, but not to such a degree as the animals named above. There can be no doubt that in some villages the crops must be liable to be injured by the village cattle not allowed a freer use of arms than hitherto, and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council concurs, therefore, in the suggestions made by the two Revenue and Police Commissioners.
>
> Mr. Maine might add that he had recently observed a statement in the transactions of an English scientific society, to the effect that certain wild beasts, supposed to be extinct in particular parts of India, had recently re-appeared there. Among these was the Indian lion, which had been supposed to be expelled to wild countries like Kattiawar. Mr. Maine would, however, not have that any objection derived from the multiplication of wild animals, was an objection which applied to the administrative working out of the measure, and not to the measure itself. The only inference was that licenses had not been granted in sufficient abundance. Mr. Maine thought that perhaps the Legislature might be slightly in fault, for, on reading Act XXXI. of 1860, he perceived that the 4th Section licenses to manufacture arms and ammunition might be made subject to a condition, and were forfeited when a breach of the condition occurred, there was no distinct power given to modify by conditions a license to carry arms. A very slight alteration in the Act would enable the local officers to make the licenses depend on some such condition as that on which this was described in the following paragraph, and which was very generally recommended:—

Mr. Forbes has noticed a very judicious condition which he has annexed to the privilege of carrying arms, viz., that five black buck antelopes shall be given in at the nearest Tehsil Station for each license annually. I think this principle should be adopted everywhere. I would allow only wild elephants to be driven off, and for this purpose each village, where elephants came to destroy the crops, should have a gun amongst them. But with this exception every man licensed to keep a gun should show that he kept it for a proper object and used it for the purpose. Where prevalence of tiger is the excuse, the license-holder should be bound to bring one tiger a year. If a man really keeps a gun to kill tigers, there would be no difficulty or danger in fulfilling the condition; such a man can always find out a tiger's haunt, and by himself in a tree or some line which the animal frequents, or he can take advantage of a bullock or cow being killed and take up a position and kill the tiger. Where the injury committed by wild pigs is the excuse, the man should be bound to bring in four of these wild animals. I should add four does to the four buck antelope the license is bound to give in where the claims of deer abound. If a man really carries a gun to get rid of these animals, he could with ease kill one a month.

With the exception of the slight change he had just described, Mr. Maine's Bill would simply continue the existing Act. Mr. Maine did not purpose absolutely to perpetuate it. A time might come when the Government of India would be able to dispense with these stringent powers. But that time was so remote that it was not worth while attempting to fix it conjecturally. The Bill would therefore continue the Act until the Governor-General of India in Council should otherwise order.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till the 2nd February.

A NIGHT IN A WORKHOUSE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, February 12.)

AT about nine o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 8th inst., a neat but unpretentious carriage might have been seen turning cautiously from the Kennington-road into Princes-road, Lambeth. The curtains were closely drawn, and the coachman wore an unusually responsible air. Approaching a public-house which retreated a little from the street, he pulled up; but not so close that the lights should fall upon the carriage door, nor so distant as to unsettle the mind of any one who chose to imagine that he had halted to drink beer before proceeding to call for the children at a juvenile party. He did not dismount, nor did any one alight in the usual way; but any keen observer who happened to watch his intelligent countenance might have seen a furtive glance directed to the wrong door: that is to say, to the door of the carriage which opened into the dark and muddy road. From that door emerged a sly and ruffianly figure, marked with every sign of squalor. He was dressed in what had once been a snuff-brown coat, but which had faded to the hue of bricks imperfectly baked. It was not strictly a ragged coat, though it had lost its cuffs—a bereavement which obliged the wearer's arms to project through the sleeves two long inelegant inches. The coat altogether was too small and was only made to meet over the chest by means of a bit of twine. This wretched garment was surmounted by a "birdseye" pocket-handkerchief of cotton, wisped about the throat in gipsy fashion; above all was a battered billy-cock hat, with a dissolute drooping brim. Between the neckerchief and the lowering brim of the hat appeared part of a face, unshaven, and not scrupulously clean. The man's hands were plunged into his pockets, and he shuffled heavily along in boots which were the boots of a tramp indifferent to miry ways. In a moment he was out of sight; and the coachman, after waiting a little while, turned about and comfortably departed.

This mysterious figure was that of the present writer. He was bound for Lambeth Workhouse, there to learn by actual experience how casual paupers are lodged and fed, and what the "casual" is like, and what the porter who admits him, and the master who rules over him; and how the night-officials who assist in the search, and the people attending about workhouse doors on cold and rainy nights. Much has been said on the subject—on behalf of the paupers—on behalf of the officials; but nothing by any one who, with no motive but to learn and make known the truth, had ventured the experiment of passing a night in a workhouse, and trying what it actually is to be a "casual."

The day had been rainy and chill—the night was cold; and therefore I fully expected to begin my experiences amongst a dozen of ragged wretches squatting about the steps and waiting for admission. But my only companion at the door was a decently dressed woman, who, as I afterwards learned, they declined to admit until she had recovered from a fit of intoxication from which she had the misfortune to be still suffering. I lifted the big knocker, and knocked; the door was promptly opened, and I entered. Just within, a comfortable-looking clerk sat at a comfortable desk, ledger before him. Behind, the spacious hall in every way was as comfortable as cleanliness and great mats and plenty of gaslight could make it.

"What do you want?" asked the man who opened the door.

"I want a lodging."

"Go and stand before the desk," said the porter; and I obeyed.

"You are late," said the clerk.

"Am I, sir?"

"Yes. If you come in you'll have a bath, and you'll have to sleep in the shed."

"Very well, sir."

"What's your name?"

"Joshua Mason, sir."

"What are you?"

"An engraver." (This taradiddle I invented to account for the look of my hands.)

"Where did you sleep last night?"

"Hammersmith," I answered—as I hope to be forgiven!

"How many times have you been here?"

"Never before, sir."

"When do you mean to go to when you are turned out in the morning?"

"Back to Hammersmith, sir."

These humble answers being entered in a book, the clerk called to the porter, saying, "Take him through. You may as well take his bread with you."

Near the clerk stood a basket containing some pieces of bread of equal size. Taking one of these, and unhitching a bunch of keys from the waist, the porter led me through some passages all so scrupulously clean that my most serious misgivings were laid to rest. Then we passed into a dismal yard quite lined on one side by a row of water-closets, calling out "Hillo! Daddy, I've brought you another! Whereupon Daddy opened unto us, and let a little of his gaslight to stream into the dark where we stood.

"Come in," said Daddy, very hospitably. "There's enough of you to-night, anyhow! What made you so late?"

"I didn't like to come in earlier."

"Ah! that's a pity, now, because you've missed your skilley (gruel). It's the first night of skilley, don't you know, under the new Act?"

"Just like my luck!" I muttered dolefully.

The porter went his way, and I followed Daddy into another apartment where were ranged three great baths, each one containing a liquid so disgustingly like weak nutmeg-tea that my worst apprehensions crowded back. "Come on, there's a dry place to stand on up at this end," said Daddy, kindly. "Take off your cloth a, tie 'em up in your hank'cher, and I'll look 'em up till the morning." Accordingly, I took off my coat and waistcoat, and was about to tie them together when Daddy cried, "That ain't enough, I mean *everything*!" "No, not my shirt, I suppose?" "Yes, shirt and all; but there, I'll lend you a shirt," said Daddy. "Whatever you take in of your own will be nailed, you know. You might take in your boots, though—they'd be handy if you happened to run to the shed for anything; but don't blame me if you lose 'em."

With a fortitude for which I hope some day to be rewarded, I made up my bundle (boots and all), and the moment Daddy's face was turned I gave a shy to my coat and plunged desperately into the mutton broth. I wish from the bottom of my heart my courage had been less hasty; for bearing the splash, Daddy looked round and said, "Lor, now! there was no occasion for that; you look a clean and decent sort of man. It's them filthy beggars" (only he used a word more specific than filthy, if I mistake not), "that I'm waiting a little while, turned about and comfortably departed.

This mysterious figure was that of the present writer. He was bound for Lambeth Workhouse, there to learn by actual experience how casual paupers are lodged and fed, and what the "casual" is like, and what the porter who admits him, and the master who rules over him; and how the night-officials who assist in the search, and the people attending about workhouse doors on cold and rainy nights. Much has been said on the subject—on behalf of the paupers—on behalf of the officials; but nothing by any one who, with no motive but to learn and make known the truth, had ventured the experiment of passing a night in a workhouse, and trying what it actually is to be a "casual."

The day had been rainy and chill—the night was cold; and therefore I fully expected to begin my experiences amongst a dozen of ragged wretches squatting about the steps and waiting for admission. But my only companion at the door was a decently dressed woman, who, as I afterwards learned, they declined to admit until she had recovered from a fit of intoxication from which she had the misfortune to be still suffering. I lifted the big knocker, and knocked; the door was promptly opened, and I entered. Just within, a comfortable-looking clerk sat at a comfortable desk, ledger before him. Behind, the spacious hall in every way was as comfortable as cleanliness and great mats and plenty of gaslight could make it.

"What do you want?" asked the man who opened the door.

"I want a lodging."

"Go and stand before the desk," said the porter; and I obeyed.

"You are late," said the clerk.

"Am I, sir?"

"Yes. If you come in you'll have a bath, and you'll have to sleep in the shed."

"Very well, sir."

"What's your name?"

"Joshua Mason, sir."

"What are you?"

"An engraver." (This taradiddle I invented to account for the look of my hands.)

"Where did you sleep last night?"

"Hammersmith," I answered—as I hope to be forgiven!

"How many times have you been here?"

"Never before, sir."

"When do you mean to go to when you are turned out in the morning?"

"Back to Hammersmith, sir."

These humble answers being entered in a book, the clerk called to the porter, saying, "Take him through. You may as well take his bread with you."

Near the clerk stood a basket containing some pieces of bread of equal size. Taking one of these, and unhitching a bunch of keys from the waist, the porter led me through some passages all so scrupulously clean that my most serious misgivings were laid to rest. Then we passed into a dismal yard quite lined on one side by a row of water-closets, calling out "Hillo! Daddy, I've brought you another! Whereupon Daddy opened unto us, and let a little of his gaslight to stream into the dark where we stood.

"Come in," said Daddy, very hospitably. "There's enough of you to-night, anyhow! What made you so late?"

"I didn't like to come in earlier."

"Ah! that's a pity, now, because you've missed your skilley (gruel). It's the first night of skilley, don't you know, under the new Act?"

"Just like my luck!" I muttered dolefully.

The porter went his way, and I followed Daddy into another apartment where were ranged three great baths, each one containing a liquid so disgustingly like weak nutmeg-tea that my worst apprehensions crowded back. "Come on, there's a dry place to stand on up at this end," said Daddy, kindly. "Take off your cloth a, tie 'em up in your hank'cher, and I'll look 'em up till the morning." Accordingly, I took off my coat and waistcoat, and was about to tie them together when Daddy cried, "That ain't enough, I mean *everything*!" "No, not my shirt, I suppose?" "Yes, shirt and all; but there, I'll lend you a shirt," said Daddy. "Whatever you take in of your own will be nailed, you know. You might take in your boots, though—they'd be handy if you happened to run to the shed for anything; but don't blame me if you lose 'em."

With a fortitude for which I hope some day to be rewarded, I made up my bundle (boots and all), and the moment Daddy's face was turned I gave a shy to my coat and plunged desperately into the mutton broth. I wish from the bottom of my heart my courage had been less hasty; for bearing the splash, Daddy looked round and said, "Lor, now! there was no occasion for that; you look a clean and decent sort of man. It's them filthy beggars" (only he used a word more specific than filthy, if I mistake not), "that I'm waiting a little while, turned about and comfortably departed.

"What! not pitched yet?" he exclaimed; "here, I'll show you. Hallo! somebody's been a bleedin'! Never mind; let's turn him over. There you are, you see! Now lay down, and cover your nose over, pooty."

There was no help for it. It was too late to go back. Down I lay, and spread the rug over me. I should have mentioned that I brought in with me a cotton handkerchief, and this I tied round my head by way of a nightcap; but not daring to pull the rug as high as my face. Before I could in any way settle my mind to reflection, in came Daddy once more to do me a further kindness (as he said), and by a stupid blunder I had committed.

"Why, you are a rummy chap!" said Daddy. "You forgot your bread! Lay hold here, I've brought you another rug; it's perishing cold to-night." So saying, he spread the rug over my legs and went away. I was very thankful for the extra covering, but I was in a dill mma about the bread. I couldn't possibly eat it; what then was to be done with it? In the end, however, and in view of such of the company as might happen to be looking, made a ferocious bite at it as large as a bean, and munched violently. By good luck, however, I presently got half way over my difficulty very neatly. Just behind me, so close indeed that their feet came within half a yard of my head, three lads were sleeping together.

"Did you hear that, Punch?" one of them asked.

"Hear what?" answered Punch, sleepily and snappish.

"Why, a cove forgot his toke! Gordstruth! you wouldn't ketch me a forgettin mine."

"You may have half of it, old pal, if you're hungry," I observed, leaning on my elbows.

"Chuck it here good luck to yer!" replied my young friend, starting up with an eager clap of his dirty hands.

I "chucked it here," and slipping the other half under the side of my bed, lay my head on my folded arms.

Here I must break my narrative. In doing so, permit me to assure your readers that it is true and faithful in every particular. I am telling a story which cannot all be told—scenic parts of it are far too shocking; but what I may tell has not a single touch of false colour in it.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s,
13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Jeffrey's Edinburgh India PALE ALE, in quarts, at Rs. 5½ per dozen, for Cash.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1866.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1866.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien	Rs.	16 per doz.
Margaux	,,	20 ,,
Batailly	,,	33 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

7, Church Lane, Fort.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen qts.	Rs. 40
Do. bring dry	...	,, ,,	,, 35
Do. good	...	,, ,,	,, 30
SHERRY, dry	...	,, ,,	,, 25
Do. pale	...	,, ,,	,, 18
Do. do.	...	,, ,,	,, 18
CLARET, Breakfast	...	,, ,,	,, 12
BRANDY, ...	...	,, ,,	,, 24
Do.	...	,, ,,	,, 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	...	,, ,,	,, 26
Tent Wine	...	,, ,,	,, 29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	...	,, ,,	,, 22
A good Wine	...	,, ,,	,, 18
Do. do.	...	,, pts.	,, 11
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	,, ,,	,, 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	,, qts.	,, 36
do.	...	,, pts.	,, 16
Noyeau	...	,, qts.	,, 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	,, ,,	,, 21
Ditto	...	,, pts.	,, 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	,, ,,	,, 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to	
,,	,,	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
,, POONA	,, ,,	Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad	,, ,,	Hajee Curreem & Co.
,, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	,, ,,	Cursetjee & Co.
,, Kirkee	,, ,,	Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut	,, ,,	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Otard's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heering, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be thankfully received at our Export House in LONDON, 41, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums,

	Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do.	Do.	,, 10
Do.	a Crown	,, 30
Do.	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	,, 21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	...	,, 40
Do.	do.	,, 21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...		,, 36
Do. Fine	Brand a Crown...	,, 30
Do. Fine	Brand a Crown Pints...	,, 16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...		,, 36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...		,, 18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...		,, 23
Do. Golden, Red Seal...		,, 20
Do. Golden, Do.	...	,, 29
Do. Green Seal	...	,, 33
Do. Vino Fino	...	,, 29
Do. Pale	...	,, 37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	...	,, 33
Claret Light Capsule,	...	,, 15
Do. Yellow Seal...	...	,, 32
Do. Red Do. Pints	...	,, 17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	...	,, 32
Port, Black Seal	...	,, 36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	...	,, 34
Do. Brand a Crown	...	,, 74
Old Tom, Red Seal	...	,, 18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	...	,, 18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	...	,, 32
Do. Pints	...	,, 19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53½ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Ryne, Jambool and Bentesk; Ceiling of the Indian Beech. They were quite pleasure when compared with the sleepers. For this reason: the practised and well-seasoned casual seems to have a peculiar way of putting himself to bed. He rolls himself in his rug, tucking himself in, head and feet, so that he is completely enveloped; and, lying quite still on his pallet, he looks like a mummy in its covered house of its hideousness. Some were stretched out at full length; some lay nose and toes together; some with an arm or a leg showing crooked through the coverlet—a ghastly spectacle in case of accident; three absolutely figures were await ng the coroner.

From the moral point of view, however, the wakeful ones were more dreadful still. Twaled, dirty, villanous they squatted up in their beds, and amused four pipes, and sang snatches of horrible songs, and bandied jokes so obscene as to be absolutely appalling. Eight or ten were so enjoying themselves—the majority with the check shirt on and the Arms' Act being pulled about their legs; but two or three were no shirts at all, squatting naked to the waist, their bodies fully exposed in the light of the single flaring jet of gas fixed high up on the wall.

My entrance excited very little attention. There was a horse pail three parts full of water standing by a pot in the middle of the shed, with a little tin-pot beside it. Addressing me as "Joshua," one of the wicked ruffians begged me to "hand him a swig," as he was "werry nigh garspin." Such an appeal of course no "old pal" could withstand, and I gave him a pot full of water. He showed himself grateful for the attention. I could lay on there if I was you," he said, pointing to the left side of the shed; "it's more out of the wind than this 'ere side is." I took the good natured hint (my advice to the reader is to follow the cold) stepped over the stones to where the beds or straw bags were heaped, and dragged one of them to the spot suggested by my naked comrade. His bed was in a less dilapidated state than most of the rest, being an apple-pudding; and a certain little discovery added much to my embarrassment. In the middle of the bed I had selected was a stain of blood bigger than a man's hand. I did not know what to do now. To lie on such a horrid thing seemed impossible; yet to carry back the bed as an exchange it for another might betray a degree of fastidiousness repugnant to any fellow lodger, and possibly excite suspicions that I was not what I seem'd. Just in the nick of time in came that good man Daddy.

"What! not pitched yet?" he exclaimed; "here, I'll show you. Hallo! somebody's been a bleedin'! Never mind; let's turn him over. There you are, you see! Now lay down, and cover your nose over, pooty."

There was no help for it. It was too late to go back. Down I lay, and spread the rug over me. I should have mentioned that I brought in with me a cotton handkerchief, and this I tied round my head by way of a nightcap; but not daring to pull the rug as high as my face. Before I could in any way settle my mind to reflection, in came Daddy once more to do me a further kindness (as he said), and by a stupid blunder I had committed.

"Why, you are a rummy chap!" said Daddy. "You forgot your bread! Lay hold. And look here, I've brought you another rug; it's perishing cold to-night." So saying, he spread the rug over my legs and went away. I was very thankful for the extra covering, but I was in a dill mma about the bread. I couldn't possibly eat it; what then was to be done with it? In the end, however, and in view of such of the company as might happen to be looking, made a ferocious bite at it as large as a bean, and munched violently. By good luck, however, I presently got half way over my difficulty very neatly. Just behind me, so close indeed that their feet came within half a yard of my head, three lads were sleeping together.

"Did you hear that, Punch?" one of them asked.

"Hear what?" answered Punch, sleepily and snappish.

"Why, a cove forgot his toke! Gordstruth! you wouldn't